Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/10/19 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000600390372-6

CONFIDENTIAL.

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT CD NO. 50X1-HUM

COUNTRY

TISSR

DATE OF

INFORMATION

SUBJECT

Economic - Foreign trade

DATE DIST. /6 May 1951

1951

HOW

PUBLISHED In 1

haily newspaper

WHERE

PUBLISHED Zurick

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE

PUBLISHED 25 Apr 1951

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE

Serman

REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATI: NAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT SO U.S. C., 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANKER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROMISITED BY LAW REPACOULTION OF THIS FORM IS PROMISITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

Neue Zurcher Zeitung.

SWEDEN, USSR SIGN TRADE PACT

A trade agreement for 1951 between the USSR and Sweden has been signed in Masorw after several months of negotiations. The pact provides exchange of goods amounting to about 40 million kronen each. The USSR will ship mainly corn, oats, folder takes, apalite concentrates, chrome and manganese ores, ferromanganese, enthrocate, chauber's salt, potash salt, asbestos, paraffin, bristles, horsehair, enthrocate, chauber's salt, potash salt, asbestos, paraffin, bristles, horsehair, enthrocate, and flas. Sweden will deliver in return iron, steel and metal goods, welding machinery, storage batteries, machines for paper and cellulose manufacture, medical equipment, and clover seeds. Increased use of Swedish ships in her trade with the Saviet Chion was discussed in Moscow at the same time.

This trade agreement is separate from the one-billion-kronen credit which Sweden extended to the USSR.

clearing account amounted to 30 million kronen. Additional imports amounting to 30 million kronen from the Eastern bloc countries, mainly Eastern Germany, were settled directly with Moscow. Swedish exports to the Soviet Union which went through the clearing account amounted to 37 million rubles in 1950. This figure does not include deliveries amounting to 75 million kronen which were made to the USSR under the credit arrangement. The difference between imports and exports to the Soviet Union was covered by Sweden partly by the rendering of carrying service and partly by payment in English pounds. However, Sweden was left with a deficit of about 14 million kronen in the clearing account in 1950. A similar figure is anticipated for this year. It is not clear whether Sweden will centime to have to pay Moscow in sterling for her imports from the Satellites.

Compared to last year's total trade of 67 million kronen, the 1951 agreement providing for a total trade of 80 million kronen can hardly be considered a significant expansion of Soviet-Swedish trade. Swedish hopes of an annual trade volume with the Soviet Union of 100 million kronen as expected in the 1946 credit agreement have been frustrated largely by the limited number of raw materials and very few finished products which the USSR has to offer in trade, and which are of interest to Sweden. This fact is most significant if one considers that an important share of the goods which the Soviets delivered to Sweden were made in

-1-

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION				CONFIDENTIAL					 - -		$\overline{}$	
STATE	X NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTR	BUTION		1	\perp	 	<u> </u>	++
ARMY	X AIR	X	FBI		1.19	3.1	ا		لبل	 		لسل

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/10/19: CIA-RDP80-00809A000600390372-6

GONFIDENTIAL									
CONFIDENTIAL									

٢

50X1-HUM

Eastern Germany, Rumania, and Mongolia. Furthermore, Soviet demands are unpredictable. Sudden large demands for special products are frequently made by the Soviets, yet they show very little interest in developing a normal flow of goods. Every year, negotiations extending for weeks and months are necessary before Sweden can get assurances of deliveries.

- E N D -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIA